Dissemination of Prohibited Quinacrine by Non-Government Organisations

4045. SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the female sterilisation drug quinacrine has been specifically disapproved for dissemination and use by the World Health Organisation;

(b) whether Indian Council of Medical Research or the Drug Controller of India has prohibited the use of the drug for conducting clinical trials in the country;

(c) whether Government are aware that a number of Non-Government Organisations, in association with some doctors in private practice, have been distributing and experimenting with this drug in different parts of the country; and

(d) the measures, if any, Government propose to stop such distribution and experiments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Council of Medical Research in 1993-94 had initiated clinical trail with Quinacrine Pellets single instillation but was discontinued after enrolling only a total of eight cases because of high method failure rate, side effects and inadequate toxicity data on Quinacrine. Thereafter approval for clinical trials of Quinacrine Pellets has not been granted to any investigator by the Drug Controller General of India.

(c) and (d) No drug manufacturer in the country has been granted licence to manufacture quinacrine and the drug is not imported for government health set up.

There have been some reports in newspapers about dissemination/use of quinacrine by some individual doctors but no specific instance has been brought to the notice of Government.

Prescribed Standards of Mineral Water

4046. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any standards have been prescribed for packed potable waters sold under different brand names and different nomenclatures, that is mineral waters, acqua, spring water etc.;

(b) if so, the standards, particularly in terms of potability, distillation, bacteria level, mineral content etc.;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that Shree Ram Institute of Industrial Research have analysed some of these waters;

(e) if so, the findings thereof; and

(f) the mechanism to periodically analyse the samples of these waters, and the past experience, of tests/analysis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP): (a) to (c) Standards for mineral water have been prescribed under the provision of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 & Rules made thereunder. An extract of the standards is given in the enclosed statement (*see* below).

(d) and (e) Shree Ram Institute of Industrial Research has not carried out any practical estimation of constituents of various brands of bottled water including mineral water.

(f) The Food Health Authorities of States/UTs administering the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, Rules, 1955 have been requested to keep a vigil on quality of mineral water sold in the market. Survey on market samples of mineral water conducted in the cities of Calcutta, Mysore and Pune have revealed that these samples are in conformity to the prescribed standards.

Statement

Prescribed Standard for potable waters sold under different brand names and different nomenclature

A. 32-Mineral Water:

1. Natural Mineral water means the mineral water obtained directly from potable natural or drilled sources like spring, artesian well, drilled well or from an underground formation and not from public water supply. It shall be free from dirt, foreign matter of any other ingredients injurious to health. It shall not be transported in bulk container for packaging or any other processing before packing.

2. Fortified mineral water means the water derived from any source of potable water which may be blended treated/ fortified with mineral salts.

Mineral water shall be packed in clean and sterile containers.

Mineral water shall also conform to the following standards, namely:—

Turbidity (not more than) (NTU)	—5
Total dissolved solids (not more than) mg/1	—1500
pH Value	—6.5—8.5
Copper (Cu/mg)/1 (not more than)	—1.0
Iron (as Fe) mg/1 (not mroe than)	—0.3
Nitrate (as No 3), mg/1 (not more than)	—45
Residual Free Chloring mg/a (not more than)	—0.2
Fluoride (as F) mg/1 (not more than)	—1.5
Mercury (as Hg) mg/1 (not more than)	—0.001
Cadmium (as Cd) mg/1 (not more than)	—0.01
Arsenic (as As) mg/1 (not more than)	—0.05
Cyanide	—absent
Lead (as Pb) mg/1 (not more than)	—0.05
Mineral Oil	—absent
Chromium (as Cr) mg/1 (not more than)	—0.05
Chlorides (as Cl) mg/1 (not more than)	—200
Sulphates (SO_4) mg/1 (not more than)	—250
Alkalinity (as HCO_2)— mg/1 (not more than)	—600
Yeast & mould count	—absent
E coli	—absent
Salmonella and Shigella	—absent
Clostridium Welchil C.	—absent
Botulinum Bacillus cereus	
Vibrocholerae and V. Parahaemolyticus	—absent

मध्य प्रदेश में क्षयरोग से पीड़ित व्यक्ति

4047. **श्री अजीत जोगी:**
डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र:

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में क्षय रोग से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) राज्य में क्षयरोग की रोकथाम के लिए 1997-98 के दौरान शुरू किए जाने वाले कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस प्रयोजनार्थ कोई सहायता मांगी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो 1996-97 में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है और 1997-98 के लिए राज्य को कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई है?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री रमाकांत डी० खलप): (क) राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अधीन ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में पाए लगाए गए क्षय रोग के नए रोगियों की संख्या अलग-अलग सूचित नहीं की जाती है। तथापि, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 1996-97 के दौरान पता लगाए गए सूचित किए गए नए रोगियों की संख्या 30,858 है।

(ख) संशोधित राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम मध्य प्रदेश के भोपाल और विदिशा जिलों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है और इसे 1997-98 के दौरान जारी रखा जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त पहले ही 1997-98 के दौरान शार्ट कोर्स कैमोथिरेपी कार्यान्वित कर रहे 8 जिलों में आधारभूत ढांचे को सुदृढ़ किया जाएगा ताकि उन्हें बाद में संशोधित कार्यनीति अपनाने हेतु तैयार किया जा सके। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्षय रोगियों का उपचार करने हेतु क्षय रोग-रोधी औषधें भी प्रदान की जाएंगी।